

New Advertisements.

New Goods—J. H. Bond
Removal—H. Bond
To be let or for sale—Thos. Reynolds
For Sale—O. H. D. Wilson
Weekly Globe—George Brown
Apprentices Wanted—J. McCracken
Hale, Cape, and Fur—At McCracken's
Medical—P. DeLongh
Bazaar—St. Paul's Church
Dog Strayed—Wm. Cooke

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving South.
Accommodation Train - 8.41 a.m.
Mail Train - 5.41 p.m.
Moving North.
Mail Train - 9.07 a.m.
Accommodation Train - 6.55 p.m.

Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, - - - Mr. J. H. Bond.
Kitchener, - - - S. J. Smith.
Lindsay, - - - J. J. Smith.
Leamington, - - - J. J. Smith.
Nelson, - - - J. J. Smith.
Sharon, - - - J. J. Smith.
Holland Landing, - - - J. J. Smith.
Quebec, - - - J. J. Smith.
Renfrew, - - - J. J. Smith.
Georgetown and Sutton, - - - J. J. Smith.
Oakwood, - - - J. J. Smith.
Pine Orchard, - - - J. J. Smith.
Stouffville, - - - J. J. Smith.
Quebec, - - - J. J. Smith.
Leamington, - - - J. J. Smith.
King Station, - - - J. J. Smith.

ATTENTION.

The figures at the right of the address on each page, indicates the indebtedness on the 23rd of Sept. 1880.

JANUARY, 1880.
Thos. H. Bond, 150, means that R. H. Bond owes \$150.00, to pay for the current year up to Jan. 1880; or Thos. H. Bond, 150, means that J. H. Bond has paid up. We hope this system will have the effect of lessening the large amount of indebtedness on this office.

The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday, Sept. 23, 1880.

General Summary.

Mr. Bond announces through our columns to-day that his new store is now open and he is ready for the public to examine his goods and prices.—See advertisement.

The sailing of the *Great Eastern* for Portland, is further postponed till the 29th inst. The Toronto papers state that many parties, determined on combining business with pleasure, went to the Depot for the purpose of purchasing through tickets, but were politely informed that as the sailing of the *Great Eastern* had been postponed, through tickets would not be issued at present.

The following is the proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, appointing a day of Thanksgiving for the peace and plenty of the Province with which the inhabitants thereof have been favored the present year:—
Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness, to vouchsafe unto Our Province of Canada the blessing of an abundant harvest; We therefore, adopting the Divine Goodness, and duly considering that the blessings of peace and plenty, now enjoyed by Our people in the said Province, do call for public and solemn acknowledgments, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, Our Province of Canada, to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing that a General Holiday and Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His mercies be observed throughout Our said Province of Canada, on Thursday, the third day of November next, and We do earnestly exhort all Our loving subjects therein that they do observe the said public Day of Thanksgiving.

Magistrates' Court.

A Magistrates' Court was held at Sharon on Saturday last; J. W. Mayling, J. J. Hunter, W. Bowman, and T. C. Hoggins, Esquires, presiding, to try several individuals, residents of Newmarket, Queensville, and Sharon, for disorderly conduct and being drunk, on the night of the Illumination and day of the Feast. After a patient investigation, the parties were severally fined. Fines for the day, \$11.20; for the night, \$11.20.

Another Court was held in Newmarket, on Monday last, before J. J. Hunter, Esq., Recorder, Chairman, and R. H. Smith, Esq., Chairman, W. H. Beresford, and S. Trent, Esqs., associates,—the last two by request of the parties, and the two former by request of the Chairman.

Several parties were then brought up and fined for not paying their commutation tax for Statute Labor, on the return of the Collector, after which came the spirited case of the day. Mrs. Ransom, of Aurora, charged Richard Macell, Esq., with using violent and abusive language to her. The following is the sum and substance of the evidence: It appears Mrs. Ransom had been fined, some days previous, by a Bench of Magistrates, at Aurora, of which Mr. Macell was chairman, for selling sugar short of weight. To this decision she desired to make an appeal, and the 6th instant was the last day the law allowed to make that appeal and tender her sureties. During that day, however, Mr. Macell was away from home, and did not return till about dark. Meanwhile Mrs. Ransom called upon two other Magistrates who officiated on the day of the trial, and desired them to complete the business by accepting her sureties. In accordance therewith they completed the recognizances as far as they could without obtaining the papers in Mr. Macell's possession. On the latter gentleman's return home, he was asked by Mrs. Ransom to go over to Mr. Mosley's office, and bring the papers, but refused. On these facts being communicated to Messrs. Mosley and Leppard, and Mr. and Mrs. Ransom, who were all at Mr. Mosley's residence, it was proposed that all should go to the residence of Mr. Macell, obtain the documents required, and complete the recognizances. And they accordingly went. Then came a rich scene, first one refused and then another to be the spokesman; but, finally Mrs. Ransom agreed to take the lead. On arriving at the house, she knocked at the door, and Mr. Macell himself opened it. She told him her business; but he refused to have anything to do with it that night, as it was after business hours,—according to the testimony, being about nine o'clock in the evening; and told Mrs. Ransom to "go home and be an honest woman, and she would not have so much trouble with her neighbors," or some such expression. The witnesses differed as to the precise words. Mrs. Ransom said to-morrow will be too late, as this is the last day acquiesce can be given, and retorted, by saying, "if I brought into comparison with others she was just as honest as her neighbors." She further said she "had weighed one dollar's worth of sugar which came from his (Macell's) shop, which ought to have weighed 11 pounds, but only weighed 9 pounds." Mr. Macell became excited, and replied, moving his fist "up and down," some say towards her, in a menacing manner. "You're a liar! You're a liar! You're a liar!" and closed the door in her face. This was the case for the prosecution. As above hinted, Mr. Macell urged in defence, that it was altogether past business hours, and proved he stated he would attend to it the following day, and that he merely moved his hand up and down to give emphasis to what he said; also, that he was in his own house, and being charged with a dishonest action, which he branded as a liar upon those who asserted it. Judgement was deferred to take cognizance of the evidence.—The Magistrates holding that Mr. Macell had no right to give gratuitous advice in the way he did, when a person applied to him in a legitimate way for the ordinary transaction of business connected with his office. Mr. Macell lost ground and the sympathy of the bystanders by having a person named Hawk attempt to defend his case, who made use of such grossly insulting language to Mrs. Ransom, as to receive a well-merited rebuke from the Chairman of the Bench. Even Hawk's own friends were ashamed of him.

The next case was brought by the same party against Mr. Leppard, Esq., for a similar offence. From the evidence it appears Mrs. Ransom applied to Mr. Leppard to accept the sureties referred to in the preceding case, when he asked her what false statement she had been making to her attorney, Mr. Boulton. She replied she had done nothing of the kind; but had told him the Magistrates refused to accept her sureties. Whereupon Mr. Leppard said—"You're a liar," and if she would wait a few minutes where she was he would prove it. It appears Mr. Andrews was to have been one of the sureties, but he thought it was for the sum of \$25, and, learning it was for \$100, he refused. Instead, therefore, of the Magistrates refusing, she had failed to bring forward sureties. Mr. Leppard then called upon Mr. Andrews, in the presence of several parties, to know whether they had refused to accept him as a surety, as had been represented. He replied they had not. Whereupon Mr. Leppard said—"You see, gentlemen, how she can lie; she is a liar, and the truth is not in her; she is nothing but a bundle of lies. I have proved she does not care for the truth." He then left her and went across the street; but she followed him, and considerable of an altercation of words ensued. Mr. Leppard admitted the use of the language; but he had proved to her face she was guilty of telling a falsehood, and considered there was nothing wrong in telling her of it. He had done all he could to settle this matter for her. She had abused him; called him a mean impudent pup, &c., and after he had called upon Mr. Andrews to prove she was wrong, he told her of it.—Judgement deferred.

The Catholic Organ's Charity.

With them (Protestants) we have in the spiritual or religious order, nothing in common; and we would as soon burn incense before Mumbo-Jumbo, or fall down and adore a graven image of Satan, as take any, the slightest part, or under any conceivable circumstances, even in appearance, in any act of Protestant worship, or Protestant religious instruction. We can buy and sell with Non-Catholics; and in the affairs of purely secular life, we should be always happy to cooperate with them, and to assist them as our fellow citizens. But the most reproach to any spiritual communion with them is, so long as they remain outside the Church, whether under the name of Methodists or Mormons, or of Mahomedans, in the affairs of purely secular life, which all Catholics owe to their spiritual mother. These are the "Soup and Stew" of the Holy Ghost, by which the Holy Protestant Faith, in America, as in Ireland, is cultivated and strengthened.—*Ibid.* for the belly, and clothing for the back; the Holy Ghost is the gift of the Holy Spirit of the Holy Father, and an empty stomach—not a content heart—is the object of the latter's complacent regard. This, we say, is the secret of Protestant conversions.

We clip the above extract from a recent issue of the *Montreal True Witness*; and, as the Manifesto we published three weeks ago, from the Bishops, distinctly states, that the above journal has their supervision and approval, we take it that the sentiments contained in the extracts here given are really and substantially the views of the Romish Hierarchy. Protestant journals a short time ago, were branded as uncharitable, by the editor of the *True Witness*, because they denounced the interference of Bishops, Priests, or Clergy, of any denomination, in matters of purely secular or political public character; but where in his clarity now, after penning such an article as the one from which we make the above extracts, he says, "What would these 'holy successors of the Apostles' say, if Protestant journals opened fire against the peculiar dogmas of the Romish Church, and denounced it as the Beast spoken of by the Prophet, 'having seven heads and ten horns'?" or, characterized it as an "Infidel Church," "Image worshippers," worse than "Mormons or Mahomedans," what would the *True Witness* then say? Yet, reverse the picture, change the names, and this is exactly what this boaster of clarity is himself guilty of. Such articles as the one from which we make the above extracts, are only calculated to make the noose tighter about their own necks, and a just retribution will follow. Let the *True Witness* remember the Apostle's injunctions: "Charity vaunteth not itself; it is not puffed up;" and let the public mark the language of this mouthpiece of the Priests.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Doings at Aurora?

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—As I know you are desirous of being informed of any strange or unusual occurrence in the neighborhood, I take this opportunity of furnishing you with a brief narrative of something partaking of both these adjectives. Our village has, of late, been the scene of some rather peculiar proceedings by our J. P.,—the activity of most of those recently appointed being especially marked. The vigor of those gentry has been chiefly displayed towards an unfortunate woman of the name of Ransom, whom they seem determined to hunt down with the most untiring malignity. They commenced some fortnight since by bringing her up (or rather her husband, who does little or nothing towards the management of the store), for selling some sugar—in offence of deep dye, so Messrs. Macell and Leppard also deal in the same staple commodity, and without a shadow of evidence on which to convict for any offence, imposed a heavy fine. Upon the aggrieved parties stating their intention of appealing, they replied—that not to speak of its being against law to do so, it was absurd to think of appealing against the decision of four such men as them. This, it seems, did not satisfy Mrs. Ransom, who being advised thereunto, sought to appeal; when, resolved not to have their deeds exposed, some of the J. P.'s badgered the woman about it every conceivable manner, and the Chairman of the Bench positively refused to take the security, and with brutal language drove her from his door. It appears, that on being treated in this manner Mrs. Ransom sought legal means of redress, by bringing up Messrs. Macell and Leppard for abusive language, &c., &c., and to balance this the Ransoms were yesterday brought up before Messrs. Macell, Leppard and Mosley, on some four or five charges—three, at least, for selling liquor without license. It came out thus: Mrs. Ransom had a license to sell liquors in her store on the East side of the street, which was turned down a short time since, when she moved the remnant of her goods temporarily to the other side of the road which is in King (the license being for Whitechurch) hence the opportunity for the Magistrates' revenge.

It is much to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that not often will such a scene disgrace our Riding, as was enacted at this Court of County Magistrates. Although it was shown that the Ransoms had already been fined on the same charges, against all remonstrances the Bench persisted in again inflicting heavy fines, refusing even to let the Ransoms see the By-law under which they were fined. Moreover, one of the charges was so vaguely expressed, that even these sapient gentlemen were afraid to proceed thereon, when one of the Magistrates actually left the Bench, taking the information with him, and proceeded through the Village, to get up evidence to amend and support the charge, and returned in half-an-hour with the requisite facts interlined in the information and witnesses to prove them. You would say that this couldn't be best; yet sir, among other revelations, it came out in evidence that the liquor, for the selling of which the Ransoms were fined, was sent for by one of the Magistrates who inflicted the fine.

I suppose you think this at least ends the miserable farce. Oh, no! Yet another charge for abusing Matthew Leppard, Esquire. Perhaps the worm turned at last; but even Mrs. Ransom was beginning to get ashamed, and said that he would show his magnanimity by forgiving them this time, if they would only promise not to do it again. However, the defendant would not admit that anything wrong had been done, so Mr. Leppard forgave and withdrew. Now, you think the tale must be done; but the end is not yet. The last scene was fitting to the first; for, (and note this well), just as the Court rose, Mr. Leppard requested the crowd to hold on, for he was about to call on the liquor, which he did, proffering to treat all hands. I need not say that the invitation was warmly responded to by a large number of gentlemen who were not particular as to whom they drank with.

Looking at the matter by the rules of plain common sense, it is hard to find a clue to conduct so disgraceful. Here, it is alleged by some to be the result of ignorance, tempered with the most besotted rancor; by others, that it arises from the base desire to crush a rival;—the latter presumption would seem to gain strength from the fact that the Magistrate offered if Mrs. Ransom would withdraw the charge laid against them, to let her off easily on the charges disposed of yesterday, and settle all matters satisfactorily. She declined their honorable compromise.

This, Mr. Editor, is carrying the joke a little too far and cannot be permitted. I, among others, thought your remarks against the Black List, rather harsh; but experience has shown how dangerous it is to trust power in the hands of men so easily guided by the dictates of their evil passions. With the large power in their hands, neither our liberty nor property are safe. Surely these men are not, as they boast, utterly irrespon-

sible to all law; if so, it is time the strongly expressed voice of public opinion should be made, through the press, to pierce through their statutory armour of proof.

Yours truly,
Aurora.

Aurora, Sept. 22, 1880.

Bloomington Festival.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—Bloomington is a village situated three miles North of Stouffville, and may be classed with the most pleasant village in Canada.

It is young in Temperance, but bids fair to become of great dimensions. They held their first Temperance Festival on Thursday last, and a pleasant time they had. Refreshments were served in a high, opposite the chapel—of various and qualities which satisfied the partakers thereof that the ladies of Bloomington are not to be outdone. After the physical wants had been supplied, the assembly retired to the Bloomington Hall—a new building 24 by 50 feet, where the mind was to be feasted. The building was soon crowded with a weight its timbers were insufficient to bear up, and the worthy Chaplain having given the audience a gentle hint, that the basement was flying, a protest against such pressure, its occupants soon made good their retreat to the front of the Chapel, where all were made as comfortable as circumstances would admit.

David Reesor, Esq., of Markham occupied the chair, and explained the design of the meeting. After a few appropriate remarks on Temperance—tracing it from its birth to the present time, &c., he introduced Messrs. Flint and Hagarty, and Revs. Messrs. Durand, Hermit and Thompson, as speakers on the occasion.

Mr. Flint arose, and by way of introduction, explained the component parts of *Flint*, and then took up his old logo about the Whitechurch Council, charging that body with tyrannizing over the municipality. He said the Township of Whitechurch virtually had prohibition. The people had asked for such a law—had carried it at the polls, and came off victorious; but the wise heads of the Township, through a financial view or some other unexplainable cause, had vetoed the bill. But far as the finance was concerned, he was prepared to prove the Municipality had been the loser. See the amount of expense Markham has to pay for the Stanley suit of larceny now going on in Toronto. And Whitechurch ought to pay for it, for the parties got their liquor there. No! the Councils of Whitechurch should be compelled to pay it,—the sin lies at their door—for the sale of intoxicating liquors has been carried on against the express wish of the people. He could say a great deal more; but he liked to keep a little back till another time.

Mr. Hagarty was the next speaker, who commenced by saying,—it would appear, from the suggestion of the Chairman that brevity was with him, and Mr. Flint had taken the ground he had intended to occupy. He had not a vote in Whitechurch, he said; but he could endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Flint, and begged to be excused.

It is strange that Temperance Associations continue to call on men of such limited capacity and understanding, to occupy the platform on such occasions, and thereby deprive good speakers, capable of amusing and instructing, of the time to which their abilities entitle them. It does not follow that because a man possesses the power of speech, that he is capable of delivering temperance lectures. We read that Balaam's Ass had the faculty of speech; but I believe no consistent friend of temperance would be in favor of making a teetotal lecturer of him. Such plausible arguments as "Markham's responsibility for the costs in a suit of larceny," and again, "The injury done to the Township (Whitechurch) for the present year in consequence of the Prohibitory By-Law not having been carried into effect," is positively trashy. The licenses for the current year were issued, to extend till the first day of March, 1880, before the people took any action on the subject. I cannot endorse every expression of the Council,—though I believe the affairs of Whitechurch have been as well conducted since the Municipal enactments adorned the statute book, as in any other Township in the fair province of Canada.—Although three-fourths of the voters of Whitechurch and four-fifths of the Councilors are in favor of Prohibition, it appears as though there were good reasons why a By-Law of such limited prohibitory advantages should not be carried into effect, in a Township situated like Whitechurch, containing nearly 800 voters and only 81 of whom cast in favor of such an enactment.

The meeting above alluded to, was next addressed by Rev. Mr. Durand, who made a few common-place remarks. Next came forward the Rev. Mr. Hermit, of Markham, followed by the Rev. Mr. Thompson of Oakawa, who handled the monster in temperance, to the full satisfaction of every true lover of the cause; and not only pointed out the evils of the traffic, but suggested remedies which in time would prove effectual. The Markham Brass Band played some excellent tunes,—adding much to the pleasure of the day. All passed off pleasantly, and the day will not soon be forgotten in Bloomington.

Whitechurch, Sept. 19, 1880.

Self-Love.

BY K. S. D.

The gratification of the human mind stands more lofty as a desideratum guide through life, than its most enthralled vessels will commonly admit. The close proximity with the different elements of our nature are of too intricate a kind to admit of a ready and satisfactory solution. The minds of different persons must not be considered as composed of a unity of congregated feelings—pleased with the same likes, and offended with the same dislikes; but as possessing qualities of a nature and kind, as variable as the physical features by which one man is distinguished from another.

While some are possessed with a strong propensity in idle rest and quiet seclusion from the strife of existence, others are never at ease only when in the bustle and confusion of the world's great populace. Some find their enjoyment in penetrating the profundity of science; or climbing the craggy steps of asceticism, and conveying off plunder from fields never attained by common minds; while others are nearest the inestimable gold when embroiled in a pale of metaphysical contiguity, laying the mind crowned with ideal conceptions of the immaterial universe, which are beyond the comprehensions of analytical solutions, and only subserve to transfix the hearts of its votaries with hopeless delusion, by the withering influence of fallacious congruity, and the induction of groundless logic. Some, who are by nature, musical amateurs, find nothing in this nature-creating accomplishment to greatly facilitate or gratify the motives of life or artificial requirements.

In some way or other self-love is preferable to all, and instigate the leading actions of every one. It is the all-predominating regulator of every mental enjoyment, and prefers to rely on the influence of self-approbation, and that which contributes to individual enjoyment, and seeks the gratification of its demands in the boundless mine of fundamental material, which nature in the benevolent distribution of her gifts, has placed within our reach, simply gratifying the sublime conceptions of the high-minded, and meeting with the baneful effects in the anxious solicitude of ill-directed pedantry.

It leads to the thousand and one little things by which we are made slaves to ourselves and rivals to the world—subservient to the mandates of a damaged and perverted guide—blind in willing coquetry to every incessant and depraved impetuosity, which ultimately leads us to feelings of fatal joy; for, by self-love, our feelings become degenerated into joy and selfish gratification. The desires are indulged without any other restraint than that which arises from selfish principles alone. One may wish to be regarded as whole-souled and morally, and to preserve inviolate that proud standard which he may have previously won by long practiced impetuosity, with great satisfaction to himself, and to shame the sordid stingy wretch who, perhaps, never had the feeling, are a sort of regret heget by actual pecuniary loss, or fear by apprehensions of the same will cast the name he seeks. Thus, if he has a desire, he will entangle himself in inexplicable meretricious difficulties, which often lead to utter profligacy of principle and abandonment of every commendable purpose. The other, a dollar, a shilling, or perhaps a poulterer, or an extortioner, or fifteen or twenty per cent, from an overvaluing propensity for the accumulation of wealth, beside destitute of power or even desire to better a condition, cherishes the delusive mirage, and gluts the only surviving consciousness that remains to appeal to the demands of justice and integrity. The path of the latter is found, and he must follow it. The course of the former it is impossible to predict with accuracy. Let not the feeling then be cherished too fondly. Let an eye be given to the promotion of the interests of those who need assistance, aiding them up the hill of life, divesting ourselves of the hope of reward for being honest, and we shall be a happier community.

The decease of bullion in the Bank of England since the last return was \$337,000. The Manchester market was firmer, and India goods a trifle dearer.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 3d, arrived here at three o'clock this morning. She brings 232 passengers. On the 6th, at 10 p. m., she broke the crank of her port engine, and laid to until the 7th, at 4.55 p. m. under canvas, when she proceeded.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the eve of the 1st, says of the Zurich Conference:—"I can add nothing to what I stated yesterday, except that they are every hour expected to come to an abrupt close, without any result, worth talking about. The doctors are, of course, a great difficulty, and there appears no possibility of their coming to any decision, or of agreeing to the project. The Emperor is expected to arrive on the 2nd, and to be the means of settling it. 'Austria will not, perhaps, object to it.' Franco will employ much persuasion, which does not appear to have made much progress; while Piedmont is still ready to accept the annexation of Southern Italy. Now, the Emperor's visit is a Piedmont annex, will Austria commence the war, will France once more fly to the relief of an ally?"

GREAT BRITAIN.
The trial trip and sailing for America of the *Great Eastern* is postponed. She was to leave the Thames on the 6th, and will remain at Portland until the 17th; when, after a trip to sea of three days, she will return to Holyhead, sailing from thence on the 29th inst. for Portland, Milford, and Liverpool.

At a meeting of the Mercer Dock Company, Mr. Melver stated that as soon as the result of the *Great Eastern* trial trip was known, he would arrange an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of the Belgians.

FRANCE.
The relaxation of the press system was said to be under the serious consideration of the French Government.

Attempts, it is said, were being made to arrange an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of the Belgians.

The International Cricket Matches.
THE ENGLISH ELEVEN.

(From the Montreal Pilot.)
The English Eleven, according to the latest news received, were to sail from Liverpool on Wednesday, in the steamer *North American*, for Quebec. They will be at their port of destination on Saturday or Sunday next.

During that week they will play at Montreal, and, as before stated, at New York on the 26th.

We have already given the names of the English players. We now divide them by the countries from which they sail.

NOTTINGHAM.—George Parr, born in 1826. He is still at "tip of the tree" as batsman. His defence is most masterly, and he hits all round in a most powerful manner. He is an underhand slow bowler.

James Grundy, born in 1824. A fast round hand bowler. As a batsman he has a strong defence, and is good anywhere in the field.

John Jackson, born in 1833. He is a round-arm bowler, the fastest and straightest of the day—indeed is wonderfully straight for the pace he bowls, and on ground in good order his bowling is very difficult to be played—indeed, so straight is his bowling, that out of 8,150 balls he bowled last season, 8 only were not straight. As a field-man he is an excellent slip.

R. Duff. Strong defence as a batsman; a hard hitter. A very good field.

SUNNY.—William Giffen, born 1839. His position as a cricketer is that of one of the best bowlers in England; his pace being medium round arm. As a batsman and fieldman he is not excelled by any one. As a bat no one cuts prettier than he does, nor more effectively.

Thomas Lockyer, born 1828. He is the best wicket-keeper in England. In this position his play is a perfect wonder. As a batsman he is a terrific hitter, and very successful in hitting runs.

Julius Caesar, born 1830. A dangerous bat and will punish loose bowling severely. In the field he is a very efficient point.

SUSSEX.—John Wisden born in 1826. One of the best cricketers in England. He is a first-rate bowler and bat; in the field he is a splendid slip.

John Lillywhite, born in 1826. A splendid bat and field, and a good change bowler. His place in the field is cover point, where he plays to perfection.

CAMBRIDGE.—Alfred Dyer, born 1824. A first-class bat. At long-ropes he is not to be excelled. He is also an excellent underhand slow bowler.

Robert Carpenter, born 1831. A splendid field and a first-rate bat. His defence in batting cannot be excelled.

We do not know to what county T. Haward belongs. He is attached to the All England Eleven. Last season, against 22 of Derbyshire, (with two bowlers given) he scored 7 and 22. His average as batsman last year, in first-class eleven, at side matches, was 17 runs per innings.

We find in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* the following list of American players:—"Ten, or nearly one half of the entire twenty-two:—Gibbs, Lang, Lillywhite, Waller, S. Wright, R. Wright, Bege, Conover, Scarlett, and Walker, have been selected from the St. George's Club of this City; Hingham, Marsh, Crossley, Wilby and Scott, from the New York Club; three, Senior, Barclay, and Morgan—from Philadelphia; two—Hammond and Newhall—from Germantown; with Hallis from Newark, and Head from Chicago. Of these the most reliable batsmen are Gibbs, H. Wright, Wilby, Crossley, Senior, Head, Hammond, and Newhall, whilst Hingham, Lillywhite, and Hallis may be counted on, but with less certainty. The crack bowlers are Marsh, Hallis, S. Wright, Crossley, Conover, and Sharp, with H. Wright, Gibbs, and Lillywhite to fall back upon. The rival wicket-keepers are Lang and Hingham, and which is the most certain and effective, we imagine no one can doubt; but Hingham is more stylish about him and manages to produce the most striking sensation among the by-standers. Newhall is an untried long-stop; and of the whole number nearly all are active and dexterous in the field."

A Paris letter says there is no doubt that the Zurich Conference did agree on many points touching the peace of Villafraña, and the opinion is growing, stronger every day that a congress must be held.

Later advices from Madrid state that General Prim will command the expedition fitting out against the Moors.

ENGLAND.
The English news is quite unimportant. The strike of the building trade was approaching an adjustment. There was no material change in the London money market. Consols closed at 95½ to 95½ on Saturday. Money was abundant at 2½ per cent.

London corn market was dull. Flour rather dearer, but wheat had declined slightly. The produce market was inactive. Sugar was a trifle lower.

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The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the eve of the 1st, says of the Zurich Conference:—"I can add nothing to what I stated yesterday, except that they are every hour expected to come to an abrupt close, without any result, worth talking about. The doctors are, of course, a great difficulty, and there appears no possibility of their coming to any decision, or of agreeing to the project. The Emperor is expected to arrive on the 2nd, and to be the means of settling it. 'Austria will not, perhaps, object to it.' Franco will employ much persuasion, which does not appear to have made much progress; while Piedmont is still ready to accept the annexation of Southern Italy. Now, the Emperor's visit is a Piedmont annex, will Austria commence the war, will France once more fly to the relief of an ally?"

GREAT BRITAIN.
The trial trip and sailing for America of the *Great Eastern* is postponed. She was to leave the Thames on the 6th, and will remain at Portland until the 17th; when, after a trip to sea of three days, she will return to Holyhead, sailing from thence on the 29th inst. for Portland, Milford, and Liverpool.

At a meeting of the Mercer Dock Company, Mr. Melver stated that as soon as the result of the *Great Eastern* trial trip was known, he would arrange an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of the Belgians.

FRANCE.
The relaxation of the press system was said to be under the serious consideration of the French Government.

Attempts, it is said, were being made to arrange an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of the Belgians.

The International Cricket Matches.
THE ENGLISH ELEVEN.

(From the Montreal Pilot.)
The English Eleven, according to the latest news received, were to sail from Liverpool on Wednesday, in the steamer *North American*, for Quebec. They will be at their port of destination on Saturday or Sunday next.

During that week they will play at Montreal, and, as before stated, at New York on the 26th.

We have already given the names of the English players. We now divide them by the countries from which they sail.

NOTTINGHAM.—George Parr, born in 1826. He is still at "tip of the tree" as batsman. His defence is most masterly, and he hits all round in a most powerful manner. He is an underhand slow bowler.

James Grundy, born in 1824. A fast round hand bowler. As a batsman he has a strong defence, and is good anywhere in the field.

John Jackson, born in 1833. He is a round-arm bowler, the fastest and straightest of the day—indeed is wonderfully straight for the pace he bowls, and on ground in good order his bowling is very difficult to be played—indeed, so straight is his bowling, that out of 8,150 balls he bowled last season, 8 only were not straight. As a field-man he is an excellent slip.

R. Duff. Strong defence as a batsman; a hard hitter. A very good field.

SUNNY.—William Giffen, born 1839. His position as a cricketer is that of one of the best bowlers in England; his pace being medium round arm. As a batsman and fieldman he is not excelled by any one. As a bat no one cuts prettier than he does, nor more effectively.

Thomas Lockyer, born 1828. He is the best wicket-keeper in England. In this position his play is a perfect wonder. As a batsman he is a terrific hitter, and very successful in hitting runs.

Julius Caesar, born 1830. A dangerous bat and will punish loose bowling severely. In the field he is a very efficient point.

SUSSEX.—John Wisden born in 1826. One of the best cricketers in England. He is a first-rate bowler and bat; in the field he is a splendid slip.

John Lillywhite, born in 1826. A splendid bat and field, and a good change bowler. His place in the field is cover point, where he plays to perfection.

CAMBRIDGE.—Alfred Dyer, born 1824. A first-class bat. At long-ropes he is not to be excelled. He is also an excellent underhand slow bowler.

Robert Carpenter, born 1831. A splendid field and a first-rate bat. His defence in batting cannot be excelled.

Amusements.

Ladies who array themselves in patent hoops should sing, as they dress, "Still so gently o'er me stealing."

An Irishman a few days since refused to buy a steel pen because it was split.

A and a misnomer—Calling a certain neither garment between five and six feet in diameter, a "petty coat."

About the only person we ever heard of that was not spoiled by being lionized, was a Jew named Daniel.

"Mother I heard sister swear." "What did she say?" "She said she wasn't going to wear her darned stockings to-morrow."

Whatever the mind may do in winter, it cannot be denied that in spring it "turns over a new leaf."

How many says that it is just as expedient a move to undertake to get married without courtship, as to attempt to succeed in business without overthinking.

Last Sunday, in a western village when the "plate was being passed" a church gentleman said to the collector—"Go on, in a dead head—I've got a pass."

One of the Vermont gold diggers has come very near making his fortune. With immense labor he has dug up an old sleigh a dropkick trap, a jews'lip, and an old cent.

A Temperance Thimble.—The Boston Post tells of a man in Maine who kept a store, and when he sold a pint or a half pint of rum, always put his thumb into the measure—run enormously large thumb; and at the end of twenty years' practice, he estimated that he had sold his thumb for at least five thousand dollars—and had it left after all.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR,
Of the Georgia and North Gwillimbury Branch
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Exhibition of Stock, Produce, Implements, &c., will take place at Sutton, Georgia, on Friday, Oct. 7, '59. When the following premiums will be awarded:

HOUSES.

Best Brood Mare with foal by her side	15s 0d
2nd do	10s 0d
Best two year old Filly	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best one year old Filly	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best one year old Gelding	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best pair Horses for Agricultural purposes	10s 0d
Best Saddle Horse	10s 0d

CATTLE.

Best aged Bull	15s 0d
2nd do	10s 0d
Best Milch Cow	15s 0d
2nd do	10s 0d
Best two year old Heifer	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Yearling Heifer	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Heifer Calf	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Bull Calf	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d

SHEEP.

Best aged Ram	15s 0d
2nd do	10s 0d
Best Ram Lamb	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best three Ewes	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best three Ewe Lambs	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d

PORK.

Best Pig	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Sow Pig	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d

PRODUCE, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

Best two Bushels Fall Wheat	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best two Bushels Spring Wheat	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best two Bushels Oats	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best two Bushels Peas	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best two Bushels Barley	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best two Bushels Indian Corn in Ear	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best half Bushel of Flax Seed	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Bushel Potatoes	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best twenty-five Carrots	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best twelve Beets	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best twenty-five Swedish Turnips	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Six Heads of Cabbage	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best twenty-five Apples	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Cheese, not less than 12 lbs.	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best two Rolls Butter, 4 lbs each	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Pair Woolen Socks	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best pair Woolen Mitts	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best pair Woolen Blankets	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best pair Woolen Counterpane	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Patch Work	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Wood Plough	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Double Harrow	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d
Best Lumber Wagon	10s 0d
2nd do	5s 0d

Discretionary Prizes will be given for Drawing—the Production of pupils at the Common Schools in Georgia and North Gwillimbury.

For Rules and Regulations see Bills.

H. H. EVANS, Secy.

North Gwillimbury, Sept. 20, 1859.

NEWMARKET
WOOLLEN FACTORY

THE Subscriber having taken the above establishment, lately occupied by J. A. Clark, has repaired and refitted it in the most complete and perfect order, and is now prepared to manufacture every style and grade of goods usually made in such an establishment.

Wool will be manufactured for customers upon order, or by the yard, as they may prefer, and particular attention will be given to this branch of the business with the determination to satisfy and please the public, and with skill and experienced workmen added to 20 years experience himself, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

CUSTOM CARBING
And Cloth Dressing.

The Custom Carbing and Cloth Dressing department will receive constant and careful attention with the determination that no pains or expense shall be wanting to make this part of the establishment as popular a favorite with the public as it ever was in its best days. All the machinery in this department has been most thoroughly and completely refitted with new Cards, and repaired in the most perfect order, and is now in full and complete operation.

Customers bringing their wool from a long distance to this establishment, may rely upon having it carried to take back with them.

Customers bringing their wool from a long distance to this establishment, may rely upon having it carried to take back with them.

CASH FOR WOOL!

The Subscriber will pay the highest market price in Cash for all the good clean Wool that may be offered, and intending to make the buying of Wool for Cash, a permanent business, in addition to the service of the establishment, and to the paying of liberal prices, to make Newmarket one of the best cash wool markets in Canada.

NELSON GORHAM,
Newmarket, May 18, 1859.

14-14

DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past eight years, he is enabled to state that he is at the following places, as usual:

NEWARK.—The 1st, 2nd and 3rd of each and every month.

BRANDFORD.—On the 4th of every month.

HOPE HAVEN.—On the 6th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

MONROVIA.—On the 8th and 9th of those months above mentioned.

ANANDA.—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to visit upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession, as usual.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on Gold Plate or Pivots, Teeth cleaned from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and repaired. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. P. would call special attention to the fact that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist is employed to operate in the same month, the guarantee in all cases, to far as he is concerned, will cease.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations upon One found credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1859.

NEW TREATMENT.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, General Debility, Febrile and Aged, Scrophulous, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Eczema, Itch, Moth, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pityriasis, Piles, Etc., Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Etc., Cancer, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Fore Throat, Asthma, Incipient, Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

(Corner of Main and Quay Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 10 at night, in every state and symptom of Disease.

The twenty years' experience, the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A Most Scientific Invention.

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

Young Men, take Particular Notice.

DR. AMOS & SON take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above disease. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared the only useful instrument ever invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

DR. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of this instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing to know more of this instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

For the Venereal Diseases and all Private Complaints—glands, strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the loins, affection of the Kidneys, discharges of head and throat, nose, and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and in so important a matter, health and mind. Treatment they adopt is the result of upward of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in Europe and America.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for medicine, &c.

Address DR. AMOS & SON, Corner of Main and Quay Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 17, 1859.

15-5

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in Newmarket,

the undersigned begs respectfully to intimate that he is now in receipt of the Largest, Cheapest, and most varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

Ever offered by him to the public, embracing Ladies', Gents' and Children's.

Of superior quality, together with Boots and Shoes of almost all descriptions.

W. CARLINE,
Newmarket, May 18, 1859.

14-14

Prof. Griswold's
CURRICULIAN & HAIR INVIGORATOR.

THE only Preparation ever invented that will Effectually Restore, and promote the Growth of the Hair. The discovery was accidentally made by using it on his own head, to cure a nervous pain, to which he had been subject for years, and in consequence of which he lost most of his hair. He not only found himself cured of the painful disease, but his hair grew again, and his hair was again restored in fourfold, being now thick, glossy, and soft, and about two feet long, hanging in beautiful curls about his shoulders. A living testimony of his newly discovered remedy. This is also a certain remedy for Pimples and Blisters on the Face.

He would invite the attention of the Public to the following Certificates:

From Mr. Joseph B. Willson,
4th Con. of Whitechurch, June 8, 1858.

FAVOUR GRANTED.—Having tried the Curriculian or Hair Invigorator, I do believe it to be very beneficial to the head and hair, as presented on the bottle. When I commenced using it, my hair seemed very loose and came out when combed, but when I had applied it a few times, I found it set quite fast; and I believe it to be very good for pain in the head.

JOSEPH B. WILLSON.

From Mrs. Rebecca Willson,
Union-st., East Gwillimbury, June 8, 1858.

MR. GRISWOLD.—The bottle of Hair Restorative you presented to me has entirely cured the pain in my head which I had long been subject to. Afterwards I had the influence in my neck, and the cure of the pain in my head suggested the use of the Hair Restorative, which having again tried, the result was a perfect cure. It affords me much pleasure in having the opportunity of thanking you for the relief it afforded me, and also to make it known to the public.

REBECCA WILLSON.

Bradford, C. W., February, 1859.

Prof. Griswold, Sir.—In consequence of a severe attack of erysipelas in my face and head, and perhaps the strong action used to subdue the inflammation, I lost nearly all my hair. After my recovery, when I learned of the Hair Restorative, I purchased a bottle, and used it according to the directions, in a short time my hair began to grow, and now I have a good head of hair, and a few weeks I again had a good head of hair. In regard to the curing of my face, my preparation, I may state, that previous to my recovery, my face was covered with a thick growth of fine, healthy, and glossy hair, that remained fast when combed. I think it has improved the color considerably. Any one that doubts this can call and see me, or enquire of those who have known me for years, in regard to the above statement. The Hair Restorative also cured the pain in my head.

HAROLD WILLSON.

Prepared by R. W. GRISWOLD, Chemist, Newmarket, C.W.

From the original receipt, to whom all orders must be directed.

Be Genuine without the Signature of R. W. Griswold.

For Sale in Newmarket by Dis. Boutley and Nesh, Chemists and Druggists, and by all respectable Druggists and Retail Dealers throughout the surrounding country.

Three Sizes—PRICE 25cts, 50cts, and 1 dollar.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, 55, King Street East, Toronto.

LABORATORY, Opposite Messrs. Simpson & Treat's, Main-st., Newmarket.

Newmarket, March 20th, 1859.

14-14

PLANKHOUSE.

THE undersigned offers for Sale, a Plankhouse, situated on the shore of Lake Huron, and well adapted for the purpose of drying lumber, and for other uses.

For particulars apply to Wm. S. SELLER.

Newmarket, Feb. 1, 1859.

14-14

A FIRST CLASS
DRUG STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of AURORA

and vicinity, and the Public generally, that he has opened out a

DRUG STORE, in the above mentioned place, in the Building formerly occupied by Wm. Atkinson.

The stock consists, in part, of the following articles: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Vanishing, Glass, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Pure Liquors for medicinal uses, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Combs, Buttons, Fluid, Alcohol, Turpentine, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stationery, &c., &c.

All of which are sold at the lowest prices, and of the first Quality; in short his stock comprises all the leading articles usually kept in a Drug Store; and as his facilities in Purchasing Goods cannot be exceeded by any one, he will sell as low as any establishment in the country.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Tooth Extracted

On the shortest notice, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY skillfully performed, and Warranted.

AURORA, Nov. 25, 1858.

C. S. LLOYD.

14-14

Assignee's Sale of
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THE Assignee of D. Ford, offer for sale, on reasonable terms, the following valuable property, including the

NEWARK STEAM MILL,

TOGETHER WITH

2 Excellent Farms,

In a high state of cultivation and beautifully situated; Also, a

Brick Dwelling House,

And several Building Lots, in the thriving Incorporated

VILLAGE OF NEWARK.

SALE BY

A Farm in the Township of East Gwillimbury, being a portion of the West Half of the East Half of Lot No. 1, and two in the 2nd Concession, known as the "Kerry Farm," containing—

100 ACRES

Well watered, and situated on the E. E. of the Railway Depot at Newmarket.

A Farm situated in the 4th Con. of East Gwillimbury, being composed of the North East part of Lot No. 22, containing—

147 ACRES,

And known as the "Fletcher Farm." This property is very valuable, being an excellent growing farm, and only a few miles from the Newmarket Depot.

Also, a Farm in the Township of Flt. Co. of Simcoe, containing 100 ACRES, being Lot No. 41 in the 2nd Concession.

Also, 100 ACRES in the Township of Vespas Co. of Simcoe, composed of Lot No. 35, in the 2nd Concession.

Also, that valuable property in the Village of Newmarket, on which is erected a very superior

Steam Grist and Saw Mill,

Capable of doing work unequalled in any part of Canada. Also, Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, North of Huron St. Also, a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

And Lot on Main Street, and a

ROUGH-CAST COTTAGE,

And Lot adjoining the former having one hundred and six perches and three fourths of a perch of land, and the latter thirty-five and a half perches attached.

Also, the right and interest in Lots Nos. 9 and 10 on the South side of Huron St. and Lots Nos. 8 and 9 on the North side of Simcoe St. in Newmarket.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the Assignee—(If by letter, post-paid.)

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Common Lumber, for sale at cash or credit. Apply at the Steam Mill.

B. W. HOWARD,
BENJ. WEST,
WM. WALLIS,
Newmarket, June 21, 1859.

14-14

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Josiah James and John Dennis is this day, January 24, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm to be paid to John Dennis, and all debts due the firm, to be collected by him.

JOSIAH JAMES,
JOHN DENNIS.

N. B.—The Business to be carried on by the undersigned, at the Old Stand.

JOHN DENNIS.

Newmarket, Jan. 15, 1859.

14-14

PURE LIQUORS and Rich Wines.

THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Connoisseurs is respectfully directed to the stock of

Hennessey's Brandy,

Rich Old Port,

Holland's Gin,

French Brandy,

For Sale by the Sub.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1859.

14-14

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers, that he has removed

ONE DOOR NORTH OF HIS OLD STAND.

MAIN-ST., NEWARK.

where he will be most happy to wait upon all who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS, SHOES, & GAITERS,

of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending the same to the public.

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, March, 22, 1859.

14-14

New Move, Tin & Copper Warehouse,

Directly opposite the North American Hotel, Main-Street,

NEWARK.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in business, respectfully intimates that he has just received a large and varied assortment of

COOKING, BOX, PARLOR, HALL AND BED-ROOM STOVES,

Which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Tin Ware, Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Range in Exchange for Tin Ware; likewise Farm Produce, &c., &c.

Being a PRACTICAL PLUMBER, he is prepared to execute orders for the fitting up of a Water-Closet, Sinks, Cisterns, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Baths, &c., &c.

Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Range in Exchange for Tin Ware; likewise Farm Produce, &c., &c.

W. S. WAITE.